A number of books on natural history and kindred subjects were presented and duly accepted. The printer also sent in the annual publication of the Lyceam, which contains many interesting papers read before the Lyceum during the year, togyther with engravings, reports, statistics, &c. This pragazine is read more in Europe than in America. A, fine fibrary is owned by the Society, but it is kept, under the care of the Mercantile Library Association, because they have no room of their own. There is also an excellent cabinet of natural history in their possession, which is boxed up in cases, and inaccessible for a like reason. Interesting weekly meetings are held by the Lyceum throughout the year.

WINTER GEEDEN .- East night was produced at this house for the first time this Winter the melo-drama of "Oliver Twist," with Miss Cuthman as Nancy Sikes, and Mr. J. W. Wallsck, jr., as Fagin, the Jew. It is not too much to remark of Mancy Sikes that it is the greatest of all Miss Cush man's personations. Greater than Meg Merrilies, because possible and natural, it gives the beholder a new loca of the powers of the netrees. This version of the story is so arranged as to bring into strong relief and violent contrast the different sides of Nancy's character, her desperate rage, her despair, her rude tenderness, and her strong love for the fierce brute who fisully proves her murderer, are all portrayed with the greatest faithfulness and effect. The performance is by all means the most artistic, the most powerful, and in every way the best Miss Cush man has given this Winter.

Mr. Wallack's Fagin is one of the finest pieces of

acting on the modern stage, and last night it was presented with more effect and vigor than ever before.

Mr. S. D. Johnson, despite a severe cold, made a hit as the Artful Dodger; Mr. Studley appeared to good advantage as Bill; Mr. Davidge made an excellent Beadle, and Mre. Stoddart was very good as Oliver. The other characters were well represented, the piece was finely put on the stage, and will prove the great success of the season.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. CORCORAN.-The President, Court, counsel, and defendant in this case met at 4 o clock yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to Thursday at the same hour, on account of the indisposition of

Dog-Fighting.-'Arry Jennings, the proprietor of 6 dog-fighting and milling establishment in White street, was arrested by the Fifth Ward Police last night for entertaining a crowd of persons with a set-to between a quartette of bull-dogs.

NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.-The Annual Commencement of this institution was held last evening in the Fourteenth-street Medical College, in the presence of a large number of students and medical men. Peter Cooper occupied the chair. Dr. Stephenson, the President of the Faculty, made a few preliminary remarks in regard to the organization and anccess of the institution, and concluded by awarding testimonials to the following gentlemen, who composed the graduating

class.

James Cray, George W. Edwards. Cornelius F. Miesse, B. A. Watson, A. J. Harris, G. T. H. Scott, W. L. Wheeler. Max Goldbacher, F. G. Stanley, Henry Hill. S. Souders, S. W. Briggs, I. L. Kiernan, Charles Haft, Jahn A. Coming, Samuel Ayres, E. P. Millor, Henry S. Pjunjeon, Wm. O. Meagher, T. H. Stillwell, George R. Wells, J. W. Robie, B. J. Dewey, A. D. Smith, C. R. Chase, B. O. Reyholds, C. H. Baker, Cahoun Hill, and Robert McKun.

Dr. J. P. Garrish, one of the Professors of the Hospital deligenced on a covalient address.

pital, delivered an excellent address to the students, and the Valedictory was spoken by Dr. James F. Time exercises were closed with a short address by Peter Cooper, who in the course of his remarks highly complimented the students connected with the Hospital, and in glowing terms eulogized the Professors connected with the institution.

Firsts.—At 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the apartments of James Cusie, No. 357 Eighth street, completely destroying the furniture in the room before the flames could be extinguished. The fire was caused by some children rummazing about in a closet with a lighted candle. Officer Hoffman of the Eleventh Ward rendered material assistance in putting

out the fire.

Last night at 6 o'clock a fire broke out in a clothes closet in the dwelling-house No. 22 Vandewater street.

It was soon extinguished and but little damage was

sustained.

The alarm in the Eighth District last night was tire in an old kettle on the roof of No. 41 Thoma

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-FRE. 25 .- Before Recorder

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Fan. 25.—Before Recorder Horman.

LAST OF THE SHEPPIERD CASE.

The counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Ashmead, followed by the District Attorney, Mr. Waterbury, both made their final speeches, summing up the facts and evidence selicited from withnesses in the case, to day. Recorder Hoffman, about 3 o'clock, when the District Attorney had insished, delivered his charge going over the evidence again, but dwelling very imparitally on the theories of either side. Mr. Ashmead put in a large number of peints upon which be wanted the Jury charged, and there were first taken up, read as framed, and commented upon. The prisoner was indicated for aroun in the first degree. The case was one of pure circumstantial evidence, the prosecution seeking for a conviction upon a chain of circumstances which they represented as making out such a case that there he no other hypothethis than that of golf. The theory was two fold, viz., that the sum nurdered his wife and cummitted aroun to octored his crime, and econdity, that he committed aroun to obtain the insurance on the pranises. It was conceded that there had been a five, and the occurred the called attention to the location of the house, illustrated by a map. It was a cheap house, built upon leased ground. The fire occurred on the lat of May, 1957, and the lease appried on the 9th of June following. The home was of no value, and had either to be sold or abandoned. A house in Harlem had airsafe here provided for the defendant to move into. The prisoner and his wife occupied the upper part. Geyer, an unmarried German, occupied the lower part. Although the prisoner charged the origination of the fire to the Dotchman, there was no evidence of any difficulty ever having cristed between them. The Recorder obarged the Jury that if in his comments the expressed anything like an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or made any statement as to the facts, it was not to have any weight whatever hun that they were to be the sole judges, and then procee HOPPMAN.

LAST OF THE SHEPHERD CASE.

Markets -- Reported by Telegraph.

New-GRIEANN, Feb. 23.—Corron—The market is quiet; sales to-day 16,500 bales: Midding Uplands, 10% life. Mo-LASERS, 25%25c. Other articles are generally unchanged CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Sight Exchange on New-York advanced to 7 \$\psi\$ can. Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

to T p cent.
CINCINNATI. Feb. 25.—Flown quiet at \$450@\$460. WHISKY
firm at 14c. \$\Psi\$ zal. Bacon is in improved demand, and all qualtites have slightly advanced; Shoulders, 7ic.; Bides, \$\psi\_c\$. Nothing
done in Larso on Burk Mears, but both firm. Aless Ponk'
\$1670. Exchange on New-York firm at \$\psi\$ P cent premium.

-We find the following in The Raleigh (N. C.) Register z MARLIED—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 12th of December, by the Rev. D. A. Melican, the Rev. Mark Smith and Mis Santha Avm Murathe, daughter of Gov. Cook, aged 12 years, 6 months and 13 days. All of Chatham Co.

—A landscape painter of some celebrity, of the name of West, died last month, in London, at the age of 60. His speciality in landscape was painting waterfalls; he had painted views of nearly all the cataracts in Europe, and was generally called Waterfall West.

The Border Slave States have a mission of awful responsitities in this cricis. Upon their action the Union's salvation is suspended. THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. TURN, Feb. 5, 1861. The year 1861 bids fair to embarrass the Minis

ters of Finance. In India there is a deficiency of eix millions sterling, in England of two, and in France of four, while in Italy a loan of twenty millions is required to meet the expenditure and armaments of the new kingdom; and in Austria the confusion is so great that not even the Minister is able to prognosticate the eventual wants of the Empire. This general dearth of money produces a corresponding abatement of the warlike propensities of the different States, and even the King of Prussia, who continually twaddles about the dangers of the Fatherland, finds no response among his people sufficient to encourage his unexpected pugnacity. The Committee for preparing the reply to the speech from the throne already give a hint of the sober spirit of the Assembly, by saying that the blood and resources of the country are exclusively for the defense of the national German cause. Thus the idea of fighting the Italians in defense of Austrian interests in Venetia is rejected in an indirect way, as a reply to the rumors of a royal engagement to Austria, guaranteeing her the frontier of the Mincio and the Po. The Emperor of France, too, declared in his speech from the throne, that France will not prevent either revolutionary or reactionary movements abroad, but strictly preserve neutrality, and see that it is preserved by others. Thus, Kossuth's theory, expounded in 1851 and 1852 in England and America, and scouted by the conserva-tive party in both those countries, now gets the sanction of Imperial France, and may soon become one of the axioms of international right.

The Italian question is losing much of its interest,

now that the result of the election has completely approved Count Cayour's pacific policy. with Austria," has become the watchword of the Italians, who strongly believe that the financial difficulties of the Austrian Empire, and the Hungarian complications, must, in the long run, cripple the power of Francis Joseph, and induce him to sell Venetia. As to Gaëta, the affair is more serious than we all believed. The bombardment had no great effect, and made scarcely any impression upon rancis II., who, after having lost two crowns with out offering any resistance, now suddenly displays a dogged resolution worthy of a better cause. The Italian Generals nearly dispair of being able to take the fortress by assault, and intend to blockade it by sea and by land so strictly as to force the garrison to surrender by famine. However, since the place is provisioned for full four months, the hopes of a speedy surrender have been considerably modifiednuch to the displeasure of the Italians, who know that the question of Rome depends almost exclusively upon the expulsion of Francis II. from Gaëta. Napoleon has, indeed, an intention of withdrawing his garrison from the Eternal City, but only after the complete solution of the Neapolitan question In the mean while the Papal troops and the Italian volunteers of Umbria are engaged in a small war; Frosinone, one of the chief places where the Neapolitan Bourbonists organize themselves for carrying the war into the mountainous districts of the Abruzzi, was attacked and taken by the Italian General Sonnaz, who still holds the town, though it belongs to the so-called patrimony of St. Peter. The Papal Colonel Boodelierre, on the other hand, surprised a company of Piedmentese at Cor-rese in Umbria, and carried fifty soldiers as prisoners to Rome. The volunteers of Colonel Masi kidnapped in return a Koman Bishop and carried him to Perugia as a hostage for the safety of their captured comrades. The French General Goyon has, until now, refrained from interfering with these forays in either way, but he disarms the Neapolitans who chance to fall into his hands, and confiscates all the arms which are introduced by stealth into the Roman States. As to Garibaldi, he bides his time and remains quietly at Caprera, refusing to bind himself b any pledges toward Count Cavour or the King to keep peace; but on the other hand he makes no preparations for any new expedition. He watches, however, the turn of events in Hungary, where the agitation has not yet dimin As far as we can judge, the Hunconflict, and, protesting against any interference of

the Government, prepare for the elections. It seems that one or the other of the exiles may be elected by one or the other electoral district; but so much certain, that of the 360 members of the Hungarian Parliament, hardly one will be found to defend the Government. With a complete quanimity, the resto-ration of the laws of 1848 and the rehabilitation of the exiles will be required by the Diet before Francis Joseph can be crowned. Still, if he makes up his mind to grant the wishes of the nation, and upon this basis to be crowned by the crown of St. Stephen, he may count upon Hungary, which, under such circumstances, would soon cease to threaten him with an insurrection. Such concessions, however, imply a complete change of the Austrian policy amounting to a transfer of the center of the Empire from Vienna to Pesth. In fact, Austria would in such a case become an Eastern power, as her name .She would have to give up her German requires. schemes of empire and supremacy, and to sell or ex-change Venetia. Her interests would force her to look to an extension in the vailey of the Lower Dan-ube, to the anuexation of Bosnia, Servia, and of the Principalities. Such an empire would fully be able to check the progress of Russia, carrying commerce and industry into those fertile Provinces, to restore them to their ancient prosperity and im-portance. But in order to accept such a bold policy, Francis Joseph would have to dismiss all his pedantic German Ministers, and to look to bolder and stronger statesmen in Hungary. Though such a complete revival of the Austrian Empire is not en-

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

tirely improbable, it is not yet to be expected within

the next months; but the events tend step by step to such a consummation, unless Garibaldi should give a bolder turn to the whole concern.

From Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, Feb. 8, 1861.

We are in the "hight of the season" for solemn political speeches and state papers. To begin with the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Chambers last Monday: It consists of two parts; the first is an essay on his Constitution, of which I will say something presently; the second is a brief catalogue notice of the state of affairs at home, and of his acts of foreign policy. As you will have received the text of it before this letter reaches you, abstract or extract is unnecessary. On the whole, it is considered pacifickish. The public, however, suspiciously takes notice that it contains no distinct, positive assertion of Imperial belief in continued peace, and no statement of "friendly relations with foreign Fowers." But had it contained both, we should have regarded one as a mere commonplace, signifying nothing, and should have indulged in lingering doubts as to the sincerity of the other—the world has such an inveterate habit of doubting Imperial assertions, especially those of the pacific sort. But the doctrine of non-intervention is reaffirmed; Francis II. is finally abandoned to the fate he ha provoked. It is said by those who were present at the delivery of the speech that the only passage in it that was applauded by the Senators and Legislative bodies, was the one expressing sympathy for that young "royal misfortune so nobly supported." The passage that has been most applauded by the people is the one reminding them of what Frenchn are least likely to forget—that, being 40 millions strong, they have nothing to fear from any quarter. This is interpreted as a side answer to the King of Prussia's late throne speech, which was thought to be rather bellicosely allusive to France. But one curt sentence is given to Rome, where the French garrison was increased when the security of the Holy Father seemed in danger. That is all; not a glumpse of purpose to protect pontifical territory; not a sign of sympathy or reverence for his Holiness. The red-church party are greatly vexed at this. Their vexation is not diminished by knowing

that in the original draft of the Imperial Message

as another sentence, only struck out at the last moment before delivery, in which regrets are ex-pressed at Papal ingratitude for Imperial services.

The internal affairs of France are in general pros-perous. Notwithstanding a considerable decrease of revenue from import taxes, consequent upon the inauguration of reduced tariff on English goods, and certain articles of merchandise of other foreign origin, the receipts are calculated to meet expenses. And this balance is arrived at without a

oan or new taxes.

New commercial treaties are in process of nego tiation with Belgium and other countries, similar to the one lately concluded with Great Britain. The system of internal improvements that forms an essential part of the politico-economical scheme of reform to which these treaties belong, is inaugurated On the development of this scheme the Emperor's

heart is fixed. To its best development peace is al-

most necessary. Hence Napoleon is sincerely desirous of peace for the present.

England's foremost interests are all in favor of

Italy, that is Cavour, desires peace for the present, both in what he, as a long-headed statesman and sincere patriot, believes to be the interest of Italy, and in the interest of his personal ambi-You will not fail to notice, by the way, that, so far as the elections of Deputies to the Italian liament mean anything, they indicate that Italy is decidedly Cavourian. Prussia—despite the little bit of bellicose buncombe in King William's recent throne speech-is interested, as she understands he interests, at least, and has understood for the last many years, in the preservation of peace. Russia has plenty of work carved out at home, and can gain more by wniting than by war in the line of what may be styled her legitimate business-to wit, the Turkey trade. Austria alone, who seems at superficial glance, to be sure of ruin by peace, might like to try the desperate chances of war. But it is, I think, certain, that Austria is not, for the present, at all desirous of provoking a war; nay, is studiously avoiding a conflict with Italy would very gladly, despite her terrible shortness.o cash, pay down, in bullion, for possession of Caprera and Joseph I. of that ilk, if only that farm and its owner were purchasable, ten times as much as Napoleon has just bought Monaco and its seven-

by-nine monarch for.

So much for the peaceful assets in this attempt to strike a balance of the temporizing dance-a-did-dleum sort in the affairs of Europe. Now for the warlike liabilities. The titles of these are: Gaeta, Rome, Venice, Hungary, and the border provinces; Syria, Schleswig-Holstein. Poland, the Tyrol. Syria, Schleswig-Roisella.

Bohemia, can only count as possibilities, dependent for their weight in the balance on the previous breaking out of war. Now, Italy being let alone. and kept let alone, by Austria and England and France respectively, can settle the Gaëta business in a few weeks, possibly in a few days, from this present writing. Things having come to that pass, present writing. Things having come to that pass, Napoleon, who has been thwarted not more by the unitarian Italians than by the Italian ex-kingkins unitarian Italians than by the Italian ex-kingains and dukelets themselves, in the furtherness of his favorite scheme of a confederate Italy, whi be getting ready to turn over the hopelessly, irritatingly obstinate, impracticable King Pius to the guardianship of Victor Emanuel. As to Syria, there will be a newspaper war between France and England; Ministers will be harried about it in Parliament; a conference of delegates of powers will presently be held about it here in Paris, and the French occupa-tion, triffingly modified perhaps by non-essential conditions, will be prolonged. The Schleswig-Holstein question, being partly of a linguistic character, is peculiarly entertaining to the German mind. There will be more talk about it and of fighting about it; but there will not be a fight about it, other than of the logomachical sort. It is but a localized item any way. The German enthusiasm of nationality, worked up by its discussion meantime, is having a good effect upon the logical, philosophical mind. If these Danishly misgoverned folks should be protectively and ethological. The German enthusiasm of nationality ed as being our folks linguistically and ethologically, then are the Italian-Venetian folks not to be protected by us Teutons! "Venetia being Austrian, and Austria being German, then Venetia is German!" Gott bevalve! Schen Sie nur! Schleswig-Holstein not being Danish, but German, Venetia is not German, hence Italian. not German, being Italian-nicht wahr! Very noteworthy in this connection is the amendment to the address in answer to the throne speech of King William, proposed in the Prussian Parliament by Herr Von Vincke, and adopted, despite the utagest of forts of Minister of 133 to 146—the purport of said amendment being that "It is not for the interest of Prussia or of Germany at large to oppose the progressive consolidation of Italy." Let F. Joseph

put that in his meerschaum and smoke it ! There remains Hungary, with the Serbian, Crotian, Daimatian, and Rumelian items. There is the knot of the Peace or War question, within which is tied for the moment the Venetian question. Garibaldi slash in and cut it? I am more than half inclined to think not. Garibaldi is bold, audacious; but not hair-brained, not reckless. On the contrary, he is a rather unusually prudent man. He goes into a seemingly desperate fight only when his mind has been made up after calculation. His relations with that Sicilian movement, the beginnings of which he did not counsel nor approve, show this. By the way, again, let me here commend to your renders Marc Monnier's little volume, just out from Michael Levy's press: Garibaldi, Histoire de la Conquête des Deux Siciles—out of measure the best book yet printed on the subject, as its author, Marc Monnier, has been, for the year last past, out of measure the best of many good Neapolitan newspaper correspondents. His letters were printed in La Presse.

On one hand, Austria, hardly bested as she is is likely to make still further concessions to Hun-gary, till at last she will be scared into making such and giving such guaranties with them, as will be ac-cepted by a portion at least of the Hangarian patriots, who are forced to bear in mind that Russia is concentrating enormous forces on her western fromtier. An immense deal of nonsense has got into words of late years respecting the ingratitude of words of late years respecting the ingratitude of Austria for the saving aid furnished her by Russia in her time of peril in 1849. As though Russia furnished the nid from sentimental motives. Now, as then, Russian policy is opposed to Hungarian revolution, which is only a variation of Polish revolution; the denegation of Imperial devil's wrong context and the setting of the period of the per against people's divine right; and the setting up of a barrier between her and the future conquest of

Turkish territory.
On condition, then, that felt-hatted Garibaldi will not intervene, it is not unlikely that the crowned heads of Europe will be able to stave off a general European war the coming Spring. There seems to me considerable chance that Francis Joseph and the other Porphyrygeniti, will yield enough to temporafily satisfy Garibaldi, the red-shirted.

On the assembling of the Legislative Body in their hall of session, their President, De Morny, made them a speech which was a sort of continuation and gloss of the first part of his half-brother's discourse upon the Constitution. On the whole, the two half-brothers give a more liberal interpretation to the reformatory quality of the decree of 24th November, than it has received from the mouths and pens of subordinate partisans. The subordi-nates, such as President (of the Senate) Troplong, editors of the Constitutionnel and others of the lower sort, having for the past nine years bowed in complexly profound genuficetory adoration before perfection of constitutions, have been inclined to stick to it that, as it could need no changes, it could accept next to none. Napoleon and De Morny do not mind criticising it pretty severely, and saying do not hand criticising it pretty severely, and saying plumply that its defects are patent and serious. They are agreed in saying to the Senators and so-called Legislators, that their position has hitherto been a degraded and self-degrading one! [See the text of the half-brother's two speeches.] Which must have struck their auditors as considerably more true than flattering. De Morny futhermore said that half-brother had said in Cabinet Council these very words: "What hurts my Government," is the want of publicity and of centrel. [Contre of public opinion. ] It is that that invors calumny and engenders prejudices. [Rather, your Majesty,] . . . And this is why I wish to know "ty.] . . . And this is why I wish to know "the opinion of the country, expressed by its dep uties [most of whom have not presumed, hith erto, to call their substitutes for souls their own l.

after they shall have examined my acts."
This is in accordance with what I have always insisted on in this correspondence, viz: that L. Napoleon would give his fingers to know thoroughly the state of public opinion. But as, in order to know it thoroughly, he would be called on perhaps to give

a much more fundamental part of him, to wit, his Imperial seat, he would have this public opinion ex-pressed agreeably, with safety—would have folks let out everything they think and feel about his Government except what they think about his right to gov-ern France at all. Last week Liberal Minister Persigny, who really is liberal to the utmost verge of the Napoleonie limits, gives the Courrier du Dimanche a warning, and its editor notice to quit the country, because the editor had printed in that journal an article of "publicity and centrol." Still, there is a very positive visible gain on the side of Liberalism. The more or less vailed but general expression of surprise, not to say indignation, at the hard sentence pronounced against editor Ganuco, proves it, Such sentence five years ago would have been regarded as a matter of course. Again. So soon as the Cham-bers were organized, there were laid before them two printed documents. One of these presents an expose of the condition of the Empire. It fills, in some sort, the place of our President's message, and of the reports of our Secretaries. The other, a more voluminous work, resembles the blue book that

s presented to the British Parliament. If Louis Napoleon were the omnipotent god of the situation, as some of his foolish admirers estimate him, or the temporarily plus-semipotent fiend that equally foolish Manichean opponents make him, these concessions would amount to little. In sol-emu, thoughtfully-considered historical fact, they are the beginning of the end of his autocracy. They are the letting of the nation into a half copartnership with the Government. If the nation loes not acquire full copartnership, it will be from want of manly fiber, political muscle, to acquire itsad proof that it has no right to it.

Quite the most curious, interesting pages of this French Blue-Book are those filled with diplomatic notes and other documents relating to the Italian

Question.

The public has already had, in most part, the reading of their contents, but scattered through the last twelve months' issues of the newspaper press. collected here, somewhat added to, and read in imnediate connection, they elevate the peruser to the last stages of flabbergastment. The impractibility, the insanity, the imbecility of the Papal Cabinet, here made apparent, are something wonderful. That Louis Napoleon has done his utmost to prevent the Italian Unity is proved, and is in itself perfectly intelligible. But how the ex-Dukes, and the Pope, and King Francis, have played into the hands of Cavour and Garibaldi, weakening, destroying all the effect of Napoleon's counter efforts, is equally proved and utterly unintelligible. ever, here is the case to apply the old dietum: Quos Deus rult perdere dementat prius-stark red-wud mad, from the insane little Duke of Modena, up, or down, as you choose, to Kings Pius and

Francis. Groups of passengers gather this week in front of the Boulevard print-shop windows, to look at Vic-tor Hugo's John Brown. It is a strange, weird engraving, after a high fantastic sketch by that jobly fanatical, poetical artist. Out from a deep background of murky gloom projects a gallows-tree, and hanging from it a human form. The only light that relieves the grim horror falls from Heaven on this gallows-tree, and on the head and breast of the victim. No feature of the man, no single, slightest other object visible. A gibbet, a martyr, one ray of Heaven's sunlight falling on them, and all the rest black as Slavery, black as hell. Hugo's legend in the original drawing was: Pro Christo, sicut Christos. I don't say that Hugo rightly conceived the case. You published long ago his letter apropos the case. You published long ago his letter apropos of the John Brown execution. You will find in your French files his letter to the Emperor of this design of his. But that Hugo's way of looking at John Brown and American Slavery is a large part of the European public's way of looking at those two phenomena, is a fixed fact, cannot be disputed. Cotton may be King, but let the South American branch look to it that its European subjects are rising in formidable rebellion. The Cotton States can judge, perhaps, what rebellion means.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1861.

Mr. Sumner deserves and receives the thanks of the mass of our people for his remarks in the Souste on the occasion of the presentation of the bogus Crittenden petitions from this State. If the 22,000 petitioners were insulted by his speech, all the rest of the voters would have been insulted if he had kept silence. Mr. Crittenden stated that the signatures were obtained in four days, and that in some instances the petition remained only 12 hours in the town from which it was sent. I suppose the names were obtained by the machinery of Saltonstall and Daniel Warren's Belleverett State Committee. They came from 182 cities and towns, and this, if I remember rightly, is about the number in which the Belleveretts were strong enough to have an organization during the late campaign. Of the 22,313 signers, 20,000 are unquestionably doughfaces of the strictest sect, and when they say that they believe "that their sentiments toward the Union, and toward their common country have been misrepresented and misunderstood," they underrate the intelligence of the people very much. Mr. Summer deals too tenderly with them when he intimates that they signed through ignorance. I dare say it is true that nine-tenths of them are ignorant of the terms of Crittenden's plan, but they would sanction it, were it ten times more offensive than it is. They are the same fellows who pretended to be the Union, the Constitution and the Enforce-'ment of the Laws." The people understood them, and their false pretenses, and knew they were cheating, and this is the reason they gave them no more

There is no demand here for compromise, except from the beaten compromise parties last Fall, and their desire to engraft their Pro-Slavery notions upon the Constitution, is not to be wondered at. Of course there is a good deal of activity among the Hunkers, more than among the Republicans. The latter supposed the victory won when they elected Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and they took off their armor accordingly. They had a right to suppose that their representatives at Washington had seen enough of slaveholding panies to be able to stand firm and resist them whenever they should arise. Many of them look with shame and indignation upon the signs of weakness of which they get notice by telegraph every few days; but only a few of them believe there is any real dan-ger. The little attempts at compromise with ger. The little attempts at compromise with which the names of Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams are connected are not of magnitude sufficient to plarm them, while they have the utmost confidence that the more dangerous propositions of Crittenden and Guthrie stand no sort of a chance. The almost unbounded confidence which the Anti-Slavery peo-ple of this State have had and still have in Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams induces them to suppose that their course has been governed by strategetical motives, rather than by any inclination to lower the Republican standard; and so, men who dislike these plans of adjustment are disposed to keep quiet. What little apparent sympathy there is with these plans comes from political leaders who wish to raise an opposition in the Republican ranks to Gov. Andrew's Administration, and hope to play off Mr. Adams against Mr. Sumner, when the latter's Senatorial term expires. The same men who made Mr. Banks Governor, and in three years broke him down by their friendship so completely that it was scarcely own when he left the State for Illinois, now hope to make Mr. Adams their hero in the same way. But I am confident he knows a great deal too much

for them. The inactivity of the Anti-Slavery men, founded on their confidence that the victory was won, was so great here at home, that it was a long time before they could be aroused to the danger which existed, of the re-peal of our Personal Liberty laws. Judge Curtis and his thirty-five moldy associates issued their manifesto, and an organization was formed to procure signers to petitions for repeal. Judge Joel Parker, and Judge Thomas, and Prof. Theophilus Parsons, and George Ashmun, and The Springfield Republican, and The Boston Journal, and The Boston Advertiser came out almost simultaneously for repeal, evidently expecting to override all opposi-tion. Gov. Banks interjected a message for the

purpose of agitating the repeal of a which he had sanctioned in the strongest possible way in three successive years of administration. The Legislative Committee came pretty near being packed against the law, and only earnest remon-strances saved it. But after a while the people began to arouse themselves, and they soon set the matter right. The Committee reported yesterday a bill making some slight and unimportant alterations in the law. Here it is:

bill making some slight and unimportant alterations in the law. Here it is:

SEC. 1. The writ of habeas corpus shall all cases except those mentioned in the thirtieth and array second sections of the one hundred and forty fourth appear of the General Statutes, be returnable before to experience Judicial Court, or some Judicial Court, or its Justices in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of this Commonwealth, to investigate and determine upon the validity and legaleffect of any process which may be relied on to defeat the writ, or any other matter properly arising.

SEC. 4. Nothing contained in the sixty second section of the continued to sufforcine the punishment of any person, who, without any false pretense or unlawful intent, claims another person as a fightive from service or labor.

SEC. 5. Nothing contained in the one hundred and forty fourth chapter of the General Statutes shall be construed to entire the material process of the General Statutes and not previous and the previous of the Control Statutes and the continued to entire the punishment of any person, who, without any false pretense or unlawful intent, claims another person as a fightive from service or labor.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of cats inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

The first section merely takes from the inferior

The first section merely takes from the inferior Court (styled the "Superior Court," lucus a non, &c.) the power of receiving the return on a writ, except in the case of prisoners in jail for want of bail, or whom it is desired to bring into Court for trial or as a witness. The second section explains itself; or, if it does not, I cannot explain it without stating wherein the present law, in its provisions for a jury trial in the case of fugitives from service, varies from the common-law processes.

The third section is declaratory, but seems unobjectionable and a sufficiently strong vindication of the right of the State to interfere with the process of a slave-catching commissioner or a kidnapping Deputy Marshal. The fourth section is also declaratory, and merely makes plain the language of a section over which the Judges and lawyers have been disputing. The same may be said of the sixth section, the last clause of which is an important gain to the right side.

If the law is amended, as proposed, it will be free

from all constitutional objections except such as are raised by those persons who think that the chief end of Government is to catch negroes, and that therefore anything which interferes with that busi-ness is contrary to the "compact." Unless Mas-sachusetts is willing to see her citizens, white and black, seized and sent into Slavery without raising a hand in their defense, she must maintain the law as modified. It would have been much better. under the insolent threats of the slave drivers, to refuse to touch the law, but in these times of timidity, not to say treachery, we may, perhaps, think ourselves fortunate to have escaped, thus far, without more material modifications. I presume the new bill will pass without much objections.

People are very well satisfied with what they bear of the way our Commissioners to the Slaverysaving Conference are conducting themselves. The Governor was very successful in his appointments: The only apparent benefit to be derived from the natter, however, is the removal of the misapprehension as to the position of Massachusetts which the mission of Everett, Lawrence & Co. was calculated to create, and did to some extent create.

There is little or no domestic news. The Cattle Commissioners have lately killed the rest of Mr. Cheney's suspected cattle. The American Almanac, however, which is just out, has an article by Dr. Mrorill Wyman, showing that probably the dis-case is not contagious, and that slaughtering is no

THE TREASON OF GEN. TWIGGS.

in Texas, bas—so is the report—gone over to Texas and the Secessionists, disgracefully surrendering everything!

There are about four thousand soldiers in Texas, stationed all along the frontier. The Mobile Register of the 19th inst., which had an inkling of this great item of news, says:

A young Georgian officer of cavalry, who has just returned and resigned his commission to offer his ser-vices to the Southern Confederacy, passed through this

try yesterday.

He says that all the Southern officers will resign a fast as their respective States secede, and that the al-most united determination of the Northern officers is to throw up their commissions if the Government com-mences a civil war. They say that they did not accept

mences a civil war. Iney say that tooy an not accept military office to make war on their countrymen. Several of them have already made arrangements to settle cattle farms in Texas. The opinion prevails there that the army will be disbanded. There was talk of taking the whole force into the service of Texus. Among the obvious duties of the Provisional Gov-

Tenment will be to provide for the defence of the Texas frontier, and President Davis's soldierly eye will not lose sight of the 4,000 regulars already on the Gen. David E. Twigge was born in Georgia, and

entered the U. S. Army in 1812. He fought with distinction throughout the Mexican war. He has been in command of the Texas Department for seven or eight years, with occasional absence on leave. It is stated at the headquarters of the army in this city that he had about 3,000 men under his command.

An official letter was received at the Quarter-Master's office in this city, three days ago, which stated that Col. Waite, who was then at Camp Verde, in Texas, would immediately relieve Gen. Twiggs of his command when he should reach San Antonio. The cause of Gen. Twiggs's removal was said to be his supposed disaffection to the Government of the United States.

The shock of such a surrender of the Army property by so leading a General has been great among military and naval men in this quarter, and is ill contrasted with the gallant course of Maj. Anderson, the Kentuckian, who has the same political sympathies as Gen. Twiggs. The fact that Gen. T. is thus derelict, in order to win a Georgia commission, aggravates his insensibility to duty [From The Mobile Register of the 20th inst.]

[From The Mobile Register of the 20th inst.]

"GROIGHA ARMY APPOINTMENTS.—From our Milledgeville exchanges we learn that the Brigade to be organized under the act of the Convention of January 28, 1861, is to be commanded by Maj. Gen. D. E. Twiggs. The Milledgeville Recorder understands that the appointment of Captains and Lieutenants has been made from those late of the United States Army, and civilians of the State." civilians of the State."

FROM CALIFORNIA. The strength and with passangers and mails from

The steamship Ariel, wit	h passengers and mans area
California, Feb. 1, arrived	at this port last evening.
The following is the spe-	cie list by the Ariel:
D Dakes 46.00	O T (4. PATENTA GOLDS, CO.
Scholle Bro	0 C W. Croabey
A. & E. Tillman 3.00	1115m Hose & Co 20,000
10 02	IP Newlor 10.000
3. 1101101 10 01011111111111111111111111	districted Bros 5,000
05.00	Hardy & Co 7,000
23.00	Wen Sellgman & Comment
Jennings & Browster 11,00	J. H. Coghill 5,800 Wm. Bramhall 6,800
AL ENGINEERING OF THE PARTY OF	Litt T Colorwill & Co. v. Bullion
1 Patrick & Co 20,000	Order 30,30
E. Keily & Co 54,000 A. Seiberlick 6,250	
at betterment to	•

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. The steamer Bogota arrived at Panama with later South American advices.
CHILL.

The dates are of July 17. Señor Varas the present Minister of the Interior, had been nominated for the Presidency.
The best portion of Coronel had been destroyed

by fire.
The firm of Alsop & Co. had expired, but would soon be renewed at Lims and Valparaiso.
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. San Juan dates of the 5th of January, state that Gen. San had united with Governors of San Luis and Mendeza to invade San Juan, and the Governor of the latter has proclaimed the act as one of civil war.

Callao duas of Jan. 2, stars that the Government and certain Guano Contractors, were at loggerbeads, owing to the misunderatunding of the terms of the existing and new contracts. The currency question was being agitated at Callao and Lima, and reform for the benefit of commerce, was demanded.

Another attempt to raise the frigate Callao was to be made on the 20th.

made on the 20th.

The United States ship Saranac and Narragansett were 2. Callao. The former had been slightly damaged by a collision with the frighte Bachante.

The Cabinet had seposed Lenares, and assumed the reigns of Government. Lenares took refuge in the Belgian Consulate.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Don. Jose Hurtado, Iutendente of this State, has been appointed Commissioner to Washington, to assist in arranging the claims pending between the United States and New-Granada. CARTHAGENA.

States and New-Granada.

CARTHAGENA.

From Bogota there are various contradictory rumors relative to the movements of Gen. Mosquera. One is, that in an engagement with Ospina's forces he had been defeated, and that Costago was in possession of the Government; and the statement is to the effect that he was before Bogota with 4,000 men threatening to invade the Carital, aided by Generals Lopez, Mendors, and Gonzalez—that President Ospina with Gen. Paris was in his front—that overtures of peace had been rejected by Mosquera, who insisted on the adoption of certain propositions to secure peace, but Ospina could not constitutionally sustain them; and at last advices the two armies were in each other's presence, in a state of hostility. Still another report is that the States of Magdeleua and Bolivia had pronounced in favor of Mosquera as Chief of the Confederation. Gen. Herran had announced his intention of leaving the country if President Ospina does not convoke the Deputies who were elected in conformity to haw.

The Governor of Bolivia threatens war if Panama.

The Governor of Bolivia threatens war if Paname does not adhere to a non-intervention policy.

There had been no tidings up to the 15th at Panama of the shop-of-war Levant; and The Herald places no faith in the story circulated as to her safety in the

WARDNER-On Monday, Feb. 25, at the residence of her brother in law, Wm. M. Everts, Maria Louisa Wardner, aged 25 years.
Her remains to be taken to Windsor, Vt., for interment.
WILSON-At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 25, James Arthur, son of James H. and Eilza, Wilson, aged 19 years, 1 month and 6 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, the 2rth inst., at 2 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, corner of Garden and Fourth streets, Hoboken.

PRETERRE-In this city, on Monday, Feb. 25, 1861. Dr. Peter.

Hobeken.

PRETERRE—In this city, on Monday, Feb. 25, 1961, Dr. Feter
A. Preterre, in his 22d year, a native of France, and for the last
33 years a resident of this city.

Puneral services will be held at the house of his sen, Dr. P. A.

Preterre, No. 515 Pearl street on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 10
a.m. His friends and those of his family are respectfully favited to attend without further invitation.

Presengers Arrived

In steamship Artel, from Approvall—Mr. F. Fetra and lady,
Capt. Wilson and famity, Mr. Harding and family, Lieut. Baldwin, Messrs. Robinson. Merrill, Hester, Helex, Ander, Isaaca,
Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Rice and child Lieut. Camp, O. Malder,
Capt. Ainworth, Mrs. M. T. Son h, W. R. Hudson, Lady and
child, Miss S. A. Hodson, Lieut. Finder and family, S. M. Lock,
G. P. Crampton, R. Duff. Capt. Hundey. Capt. Stein, Capt.
Wade, Lieut. Johnson and family, Theo. E. Bauch, Judge Sater,
Ise, Dr. D. Wooster, Mrs. Baboock W. H. Pratt, Mrs. Leshman
and child, L. N. Mott, H. B. Gleazon, W. Jones, G. L. Brown,
F. S. Hoyte and family S. B. Wulber and lady, J. Holman and
family, J. Groenwood, A. Mayrisch, J. Leak, R. T. Wade, H. S.
Woodward and lady, J. J. Rotman, H. Brithaur, L. B. Thomas,
H. Ferris, R. W. Horner, S. Taylor, J. A. Cage, Ven. J. Jones,
Miss Small, T. Nelson, Mrs. Leisam and child, C. A. Sumore, E.
E. Rica Mrs. L. Jackson, L. Page, Lieut. Fergueson, B. R. Niebolvon, Hassett Gouber, Mr. Holbrook and family, Mr. Dement
and child, Mrs. Haskell and 2 children, F. H. Resenbouhn, E.
Scott, C. J. Deering, Col. Wm. Pike, Mrs. Bomle and child, E.
Sanford and family S. Coffin, M. Crawiord, J. W. Huntington, S.
J. Somerville, D. O. Bronson, Mr. St. Clair, B. La. Bartlett, E.
Griffith, J. P. Arvara and 120 in steerage.

In bark Honduras, from Beltze, Hond.—J. F. Laure, J. F.
Norega, Capt. Seely, Islae of brig Ann Elizabeth, C. W. Fyne,
In selv: Mose H. Bramhall, from Minatillan—Mr. Sullives
Cutter of Boston.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ...... Pub. 25.

Cleared,
Steamship—Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Harpous Bros.
Barks—Nereid Freymoth, London, A. Werdt & Co.; Admiral
Blake, Kennard, Queenstown, J. S. Whitney & Co.; M. Mitais
Gras.—Casper Wild (Nor.), Jorysusen, Cork and market, Funche
& Meincke, Hidalgo, Whittemore, Remedios, Simpson & Mayhew; Will-o'-the-Wisp, Huns, St. Kitt, McCall & Frith.
Schooners—Orrie, Andersen, St. Thomas, G. & J. Knoz & Co.;
Burgess, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co. (Elizabeth and Jans, Anderson, Remedios; Ann and Susan, Pearson, Charleston, Dollner &
Potter; Cheviot, Strout, Jacksonville, Erett, Son & Co.; Wide
World, Safford, Charleston, J. Smith & Co.; A. Baker, Miller,
St. John, T. B. Chase & Co.; James Parker, Gildersleve, Norwich, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall Feb. 16, indee. and past to D. B. Allen & Co.

Steamship Fotomac Watson, Baltimore, indee. to H. B. Cremwell & Co.

Steamship Fotomac Watson, Baltimore, indee. and pass. to H. B. Cremwell & Co.

Ship S. Curling (of Thomaston). Gilchrist, Callao Nov. 29, via Hampton Roads 2 days guano to Barrill Bros.; vessel to master Jap. II, lat. 29 28 S., lon. 29 Of, was in company while Br. ship Ledy Milton, from Callao for Cork; Jan. 19, lat. 19 13 S., lon. 30, exchanged signals with Dutch bark Nederlander, bound S. The S. C. has had light wind most of the passage.

Bark Oco Leslie (of South Thomaston), Bradbury, Matanzai lo days, sugar, ac., to R. W. Trundy; on the night of the 24th rint, during the heavy gale, lost both anchors; of Sandy Hook; rode out the latter part of the gale with kedge anchor, and starboard chain, no anchor attached thereto; during the time dragged about 4 miles off shore.

about 4 miles off shore.

Bark Cotherstone (Br., of Sunderland), Topliff, Marselled,
Jan. 11, passed Gibraltar 20th, Maskeira 26, mdee to Bretthaupt &
Wilson; 20th knst., lat. 36 59, lon. 71 49, experienced a gaie from
S. W.; a heavy sea struck the ship, breaking skylight and falling
the cabin with water; 71st inst. had a hard gale from the N. W.;
ship hove too under close-reefed maintopsail, a heavy sea struck
the ship, staying sallaw, boat &c. to pieces; 24th inst. Neversink ship hove too under close-reefed insintopsaif, a heavy sea struct the ship, staving galley, boat, &c., to pieces; 24th inst., Nevertink bearing N. W. IS miles, took pilot from pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5.

No. 5.

Bark Honduras, Marshall, Belize, Hond, 11th inst., mahoganf, &c., to F. Aiexandre; has expellenced strong N. W. winds the entire passage; 17th inst., is., 24, ion., 80 32, signaled a 3 masted schr. showing a white signal with two red balls; 18th, 96 Gun Key, was in company with ship Enoch Bernard, and barks Texas from New-Orleans, and Pride of the Thames (Br.), all bond N.; the schr. L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, for New-York, sailed 8th inst.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah 8 days, cotton, &c., to Demill & Co.

Brig Josephine (Br., of Salcomb, Eng.), Stabb, Cephalona Nov.
29, and Gibraitar Jan. 10, currants to F. Balen & Co.; vessel to
Geo. F. Bully. Jan. 10, in the Straits, apoke brig Admiral Fansine, from Falermo for New York.

Brig Nordstgerman (Swed.), Nassen, Newcastle 72 days, coal to
Brooklyn Gas Company; vessel to Funche & Meincke; 14th inst.,
lat. 33, lon. 67 spoke ship Westmoreland, of and for London from
Jamaica.

amalea. Brig Martha Washington, Anderson, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Mosce B. Bramhall (3-masted, of Jersey City), Davey, Minatitlan, Mex., Jan 21, and the Bar let inst., mahogamy to Ty Victor & Duckwitz: sailed in company with barks Nazasene and Illinois, both for New York: James Andrews, for London. Schr. Dantel Townsend, Townsend, Mobile 12 days, cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Cobb, Matagorda Bay, via Key West, 7 days, cotton, &c., to Norross & Prince.

Schr. J. A. Edwards, Luna, Charleston 4 days, cotton, &c., to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Sthere C. Jones, Badall, Norfolk 3 days, corn to Starter.

& Abbott. Stdney C Jones, Bedell, Norfolk 3 days, corn to Sturges, Sohr. Stdney C. Jones, Decemb. Notices, N. C., 5 days, naval.

Schr. P. Boyce, Adams, Wilmington, N. C., 5 days, naval.

stores to B. Blussom & Son.

Schr. Robert Palmer, Welton, Apalachicola 10 days, cotton,

&c., to Oakley & Kesting

Schr. Mary C. Tarbell, Thomas, New-Orleans 20 days, sugar

and nolasses to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Schr. Mary Wood, Carey, Edenton, N. C., 4 days, corn to J. G.

Williams.

Williams. Schr. Emma, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 4 days, raval stores to

Schr. Emma, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 4 days, raval stores to master.

Schr. Elmira Cornelius, Simmons, Cape Hatteras 2 days, cornescent Elizabeth Ann. Meit tosh, Provincetown 3 days, next. Schr. Schr. Blitabeth Ann. Meit tosh, Previncetown 3 days, organishes Schr. Honn B. Riotine. Decker, Virginia 3 days, oysiers. Schr. Tillie E., Smith. Decker, Virginia 3 days, mose. Schr. Tillie E., Smith. Hall. Tangter for Boston, oysters. Schr. Edwin Reed, Goodspeed, Hotton for Philadelphia. Schr. Thomas W. Thorne, Davis. — 2 cays, moles. Schr. Janny Lind, Barber, Stouington 2 days, stone. Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stanfard Conn., 2 days, moles. Schr. Janny Lind, Barber, Stouington 2 days, stone. Schr. Abert Johnson, Stanfard Conn., 2 days, moles. Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Tannton for Norfolk. Schr. Sprightling Sea. Myrick, Boston for Norfolk. Schr. Sprightling Sea. Myrick, Boston for Norfolk. Schr. Schr. Hestoni, Brice, Boston for Norfolk. Schr. Sarah Jane, Dayton. New-Haven 2 days. Schr. A. Hammond, Paloe, Boston for Norfolk. Schr. Sarah Jane, Dayton. New-Haven 2 days. Schr. A. Hammond, Paloe, Boston for Norfolk. Schr. Sarah Jane, Dayton. New-Haven 2 days. Schr. Joseph Reed, Stedson, Chatham, isa. Steamer Westchestet, Jones, Providence, mole, and pass. to Colol.

Odell. Steamship Omaker City, for Havana.

f. Odeil SAILED—Steamship Quaker City, for Havana Also, steamship Mississippi, for Rio Janeiro; ship New World, Also, steamship Mississippi, for for Liverpool. BKLOW-5 brigs ur known. WIND-Subset, S. W.

MISCRILLANGOUS,—The brig Ann Elizabeth, Seely, from Demarars, Dec 23 in ballast, for New-York, during a gase from N. W., went ashore Jan. 1, on Swan Island, and became a trail wreck's crew saved. The A. E. was built at Norfolk in 1850, was 250 tuns, rated A 2, and was owned by Messra. Metcair & Demean of this cities.

Dinasters, &c.

Baltinors, Feb. 25.—The ship Patterson, Hill, hence for Ligerpool, returned to port this p in., having sprang sleak.

Glassow, Feb. 8.—The bark Corra Lion has arrived here with
ther cargo all more or less damaged. It is being landed, and leoks
har large portion would have to be sold as damaged. The
safe large portion would have to be sold as damaged.
Barneo, has damaged some flour. Some of her cargo was thrown
overboard. verboard. | Both by letter to Ellwood Walter, esq., Sec B'd of Underw'rs.

THE WASHBOARD STILL TRIUMPHANT. POUBLE-ACTION SPRING AND ROLLER WASH-BOARD is the cheapest and best Washer in existenced One half the time and labor of washing saved. No wear, no tear of clothes, or splashing of water. Price only \$1. For sale by dealers generally. Send for circular. All orders addressed to No. 73 Maiden lane, New York,